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OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
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OUR NEW WINTER COATS HAVE ARRIVEDBritain, U.S. Oppose  
Algeria Resolution

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Delegates of France's closest allies yesterday cautioned the U.N. against adopting any resolution on the Algeria question this year, for fear that it might hamper progress already made towards a solution.

The appeal was made by Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the U.S., as envoys of Afro-Asian nations prepared to table a draft resolution urging French and Algerian representatives to begin informal discussions.

Some sources said the wording of the draft was so mild that they believed it could hardly fail to obtain the required two-thirds majority for General Assembly endorsement.

Sir Pierson, speaking in the Political Committee yesterday, said Britain was "very mindful of the danger that any resolution, however moderately worded, might lay new pressures which, far from promising a satisfactory outcome, would in practice retard and complicate it."

**U.A.R. Takes Issue**

The United Arab Republic's Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, who took the floor after the British representative, at once took issue with Sir Pierson's position, asserting that the Assembly must not agree to take a "passive" attitude.

But Mr. Lodge said the U.S. hoped the Assembly would see the wisdom of avoiding passage of a resolution.

The utmost caution now was not only warranted but essential. If members weighed the situation with their eyes, they would see that the threshold of an historic occasion had been reached, in which the principles of the U.N. would be unhampered and allowed to seek a solution.

**Australian View**

Another Western envoy, Mr. James Pimlico of Australia, told the Committee — whose deliberations on Algeria are being boycotted by the Algerians — that a resolution would not solve the problem, and might drive the parties away from each other.

Mr. Jose Felix de Lequerica, Spain's chief delegate, said that "a long road" had been travelled in the quest for a solution to the Algerian problem. The U.N. had worked "usefully," he remarked, because it had limited itself to the important role of a counsellor without going beyond the limits of its power.

"France unfortunately is not here," he added, "but we know full well what her wishes are and we know that such an historical country will answer our suggestions. This movement in Algeria is a real movement of the masses of North Africa anxious to find a new political realization, and we are sure that, though France is not here, her ears are not deaf to this debate."

The Spanish delegate said that members must recognize the great work France had done in North Africa.

## Folk Project Report:

'Devaluation Would Speed  
Economic Independence'

By YOSEF GOELL, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A recommendation for the devaluation of the Israeli pound as the main basis of a new economic policy to speed Israel on its way to economic independence is made in an essay by Dr. Don Patinkin, Professor of Economics at the Hebrew University, which was released in Jerusalem yesterday.

The essay is included in the fourth report of the Folk Project for Economic Research in Israel.

Prof. Patinkin, who is the Project's Director of Research, is also a member of the Bank of Israel Advisory Board.

Other recommendations in the essay, which reviews Israel's economic development over the past decade and its prospects for the future, call for the reduction of investment activities to more normal levels, and decreasing the rate of growth of per capita consumption.

In essence, the essay claims that despite the remarkable growth in production over the past decade and especially during the past five years, Israel has actually been

Free Return  
Flight  
to Europe

and 140 other prizes will be raffled among "Ma'ariv" readers who will pick the Most Telling Advertisement of 1958, by means of a questionnaire. Questionnaire and full particulars in TOMORROW'S FRIDAY ISSUE OF MAARIV

Five Sudanese  
Hanged for Part  
in Coup Attempt

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Five leaders of a recent attempted coup in the Sudan, including Lt.-Colonel Ali Hamid and Captain Abdel Hamid Abdel Magid, were executed by hanging at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Supreme Council endorsed the sentences on Tuesday.

Another four plotters were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The other three executed were Yacoub Ismail Kibeldi, a former Lt.-Colonel; Abdel Badie Ali Karrar and Sadik Mohamed Hassan, described as a former premier.

**Third Attempt**

They had been found guilty of taking part in an abortive coup on November 10 — the third in a year against General Abboud's military government.

The alleged leader of the coup was Lt.-Col. Ali Hamid, of an infantry school. His second-in-command was said to be Captain Abdel Magid, described as the son-in-law of a former premier.

The accused included disloyal officers arrested by loyal troops at Omdurman infantry school who refused to be incited to mutiny.

The death sentence passed on former Major Abdel Rahim Kibeldi, Yacoub's brother, was commuted to life imprisonment.

## Life Sentences

Sentences of life imprisonment were also passed on Lt. Mohamed Mahgoub Osman, brother of Sudan's Communist leader Abdel Khalil Mahgoub Osman, and on Abdullah Tahir and Mohamed Gubara.

The sentence on Rashid Tahir, an advocate and brother of Abdullah, will be announced later.

The executions are thought to be the first in the last 50 years of the Sudan's political life.

The editor of the Khartoum newspaper "Sarakha," his assistant and a visiting correspondent of the Cairo newspaper "El Massa," were detained here yesterday for releasing the news of the sentences before they were officially announced. Both newspapers published special reports on the sentences Tuesday night.

Soviet Campaign  
Against Jewry

NEW YORK (Reuter). — "Life" Magazine reported yesterday that the Soviet Union's campaign against Jews had intensified in recent months.

A special report by Patricia Blake, who spent two months in Moscow recently, said since the Second World War Soviet Jews had known little else but deprivation and despair.

"Over the last several months the Soviet Union's campaign against Jews and Judaism has intensified," the report said. "All over the country synagogues have been closed, prayer meetings have been raided and newspaper articles have appeared attacking Jews as 'thieves' and 'enemies of socialism.' In this climate of official attack, booms have been felt free to stone and set fire to synagogues. Jews have been severely beaten and even killed."

The extent and the virulence of the new campaign, which may come as a shock to the outside world, does not surprise the Jews of the U.S.S.R. They have had to live with organized anti-Semitism for more than a decade.

## Relentless Attacks

"Less than 15 years have passed since Russia valiantly pushed back the German armies which had slaughtered over two million Jews in Soviet territory alone. Yet since their victory, the Jews of Russia have felt little more than deprivation and despair. No other minority has been attacked so relentlessly and so mercilessly by the Kremlin."

The correspondent said she talked to scores of Jews during her stay in the Soviet Union. "From nearly all I heard the same story. As adherents of a despised religion, Jews are allowed far fewer facilities for worship than any other faith. As members of an alien 'nationality' they are being systematically excluded from higher education, government service, medicine, teaching and other professions."

OIL FOUND NORTH  
OF HELETZ FIELD

TEL AVIV. — Oil has been found at Heletz 24 — the well which was sunk several weeks ago on the northern fringe of the field — the Masada Company announced on Wednesday.

The drilling was begun after the company's geologists suggested that the Heletz oil field extended further north than was previously believed. Heletz 24 is one kilometre north of what was originally regarded as the northern limit of the field.

Israel, Arabs Oppose U.S.  
Proposal to Revive PCC

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Not only Israel but also the Arab countries have now gone on record objecting to the U.S. proposal that the Palestine Conciliation Commission be reactivated and directed to seek implementation of the General Assembly's 1948 "repatriation or compensation" resolution towards a settlement of the Arab refugee problem.

Although it was a leading Arab spokesman (Ahmed Shukairy of Saudi Arabia) who originally suggested that the Commission be reactivated, he said to have been "cool" to the proposal because the U.S. wants the Commission to concentrate on the compensation angle rather than on repatriation.

The U.S. is said to believe that, since the refugees cannot return to their former homes without Israel's consent, it would be pointless to pursue that course now.

The U.S. is said to feel that much more it to be gained by getting Israel to compensate the refugees for the property they abandoned. Arab delegates, however, are said to have argued that this meant their abandoning the refugees, whose right to go home they have always upheld.

The General Assembly's Special Political Committee decided on Monday to adjourn its debate on the matter while backstage talks continued.

The Committee is actually discussing whether it should recommend Assembly action to prolong the life of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

Ben-Zvi Consults with Mapai  
On Formation of Government

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The President last night received a delegation of the Mapai Knesset faction, beginning his consultations with all Knesset groups on the formation of a government amid reports of diminishing prospects of early elections.

The consultations should be concluded by the middle of next week, when Mr. Ben-Zvi will formally ask Mr. David Ben-Gurion, as head of the largest party, to form a government.

If Mr. Ben-Gurion has not yet succeeded in reaching agreement with Mapai, the President's decision not to enter any Cabinet including the General Zionists. This is also the stand of Abba Hava, a spokesman said. The President's policy and tactics with those of Mapai. It is believed that the two Left wing parties are interested in drawing out the present interim situation as long as possible in order to obtain maximum concessions from Mapai.

Mapai's Secretary also decided against the draft bill which permits the Prime Minister to dismiss a Minister for breach of Cabinet discipline. As regards freedom of action of Ministers and Knesset factions, it is understood that there is disagreement between the two parties. Mapai demands the right to vote against the majority on issues such as ties with Germany, while Abba Hava's policy is to abstain on such matters.

**Need for Discipline**

Mr. Govrin told the President last night that Mapai feels it essential for proper government that collective responsibility of Cabinet members be ensured by specific legislation.

The delegation, which also comprised Miss Rachel Zari, Mr. Ami Assaf and Mr. Mordechai Zeev, proposed that Mr. Ben-Gurion be asked to form a government, on the grounds that the election results gave him the largest number of votes and that he had a mandate to continue in office.

The President is to receive the Herut delegation next Sunday.

Mr. Ben-Gurion consulted with leading party colleagues in Jerusalem yesterday morning to plan the final round of coalition negotiations. No formal inter-party talks were held yesterday.

## Pessimism in T.A.

But in Tel Aviv, a pessimistic atmosphere clouded the political horizon. The Left Centre and Right wing parties all offering little hope of their joining Mr. Ben-Gurion's coalition at present. Renewed contact between Mapai and the other parties was not expected to take place before Friday, it was understood last night.

The Progressive Party circles stressed they would stand by their demand for nationalization of health services. They said they might be willing to accept the compromise proposal suggested by Mr. Ben-Gurion under which a State health insurance fund would be formed alongside the existing ones. But this proposal had been rejected by Mapai. The Progressives said "The initiative is now with Mapai and no deal has been set for a meeting of their Executive — the only body qualified to decide on their behalf."

From General Zionist circles it was learned that the Executive meeting of the party scheduled for today would most probably not recommend joining the new coalition under the present circumstances. "We refuse to

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Kassem Leaves  
Hospital Today  
After 2 Months

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — A smiling Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem told a press conference in hospital here yesterday that he had fully recovered from his recent wounds and would leave hospital today.

The Iraqi Premier, wounded on October 7, when unidentified assassins fired on his car in the middle of Baghdad, received journalists in a colourful dressing gown and replied to questions for six hours.

He looked plumper than before he received his injury. He said there was proof that the plot to assassinate him was organized abroad.

Kassem surprised the journalists when he said that the same forces which were behind the abortive Shawrawi last March and other disturbances in Iraq, had also instigated the Kirkuk troubles last July.

The Premier disclosed that five "cells" were discovered in Kirkuk, organized, he said, by Syrian Ba'athists to spread disinformation and the spirit of mutiny.

He accused the Ba'athists of setting a group into Iraq to split up the ranks of students and described the unified students' front — which claims to be nationalist — as essentially a group supported from outside Iraq and inimical to the Republic. It included avaricious elements, he added.

Kassem claimed that relations between his country and neighbouring Turkey and Iran were better than ever and would soon even further improve.

## REVIVES 'CRESCENT'

Our Arab affairs correspondent writes:

Kassem has spent 55 days in hospital recovering from what was described in earlier reports as very slight injuries.

Throughout these two months, Iraq has been under night curfew. The Communists have not been allowed to make any new gains, while known U.A.R. agents have been kept behind bars.

From his hospital ward, Kassem revived the Fertile Crescent scheme, while out of office, some of his closest friends (not leftists) further advanced the view that he should form a political party.

Kassem emerged from hospital into a changed Middle East situation. His chief opponent, Abdul Nasser, has achieved his long-awaited rapprochement with the West, and even though there are no indications as yet that the West may back Nasser against Kassem, any further flirtation with the Communists in Iraq might be frowned on from new quarters.

Kassem is now called on to fulfil his promises regarding the revival of party politics, set for January 4. How he will do this while keeping the Communists at bay, and what kind of regime will emerge, is not yet clear.

Meanwhile the Egyptian campaign to destroy the "Kassem legend" is still in full swing.

Cairo Seeks to Block Israel  
Use of Jordan Water

CAIRO (UPI). — The U.A.R. to the fact that the U.S. Government is planning and has already partly approved economic aid to the U.A.R. which is to reach some \$100 million without having received any guarantees from the Cairo Government of a change of its aggressive policy in the Middle East area.

This move on the part of the U.S. Government together with the support for the revival of the outdated Palestine Conciliation Commission are thought to be signs of a renewed pro-Nasser policy by the State Department.

As for the Israel water scheme, construction work of the central water pipeline from the North to the Negev is progressing and negotiations are underway with the U.S. Government to provide the scheme with U.S. financial assistance. The U.S. has indicated its willingness to contribute to the water project some \$12m. this year.

Since the failure of the Johnston Plan for the Middle East, separate projects are being carried out in line with this decision. The U.S. has allocated several million dollars to Jordan for the Yarmuk River project.

## COMPLAINT REJECTED

POST Political Reporter

Political quarters in Jerusalem rejected any complaint by the U.A.R. or any other Arab government against Israel's use of water resources within her own territory. Israel's national irrigation scheme is based mainly on the Jordan River, and the final decision whether to draw part of the Jordan waters from the Hula area or Lake Hinneret will be made entirely on the basis of economic and financial considerations.

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Ike Leaves Today On  
Tour to Ensure Peace'K' Defends Soviet  
Action in Hungary

BUDAPEST (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev told Hungarian workers yesterday that the international situation depends "first of all on the internal situation in our countries."

Speaking at a lunch-time meeting to a crowd of workers estimated at 10,000 in a huge workshop of the Ganz Mavag engineering works in Budapest, the Soviet Premier said: "We could never have faced history if we had not helped the Hungarian people (at the time of the 1956 uprising). We are happy to march united with you along the road to socialism."

"The salvia of the imperialists was running in their mouths at the time of the counter-revolution, at the prospect of Hungary leaving the Socialist camp. They thought that they could sever the Socialist countries from their united camp one by one."

The Soviet leader said that discussions had been held in Moscow as to what action the Soviet Union should take. Some comrades had expressed anxiety that the help given against the "counter-revolutionary forces" — temporarily joined by some workers, he said — would be misconstrued.

"But we said that in time they would see that we were right and had to help the working classes."

Mr. Khrushchev added: "The imperialists were not ashamed to put down the rebellion of the best sons of Greece, who after World War II, wanted to set up their own regime. Capitalists never hesitate to interfere to preserve another capitalist regime."

UK, UAR Discuss  
Consulate Sites

LONDON (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman announced yesterday that terms of appointment accrediting Mr. Colin Crowe, the British Charge d'Affaires in Cairo, to the U.A.R. Government had now been dispatched from London.

Diplomatic sources here thought that any of Mr. Crowe's first actions would be to take up with the U.A.R. Government the question of opening consulates in internal affairs of other nations, aid to underdeveloped countries, and the German question — including reunification and the position of Berlin, to be dealt with as a "package deal."

On military integration inside NATO, Dr. von Brentano told reporters: "We are anxious that Gen. de Gaulle intends to do nothing to weaken the foundation of the Atlantic alliance."

Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle also discussed the problem of establishing working relations between the Common Market Community and the position of the "Outer Seven," including Britain.

Both agreed that the U.S. and Canada should be brought into the picture.

Macmillan to Visit  
Italy in March

LONDON (Reuter). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will visit Italy in the early spring next year, probably during the last two weeks of March, it was officially announced last night.

The Foreign Office spokesman told a press conference that Mr. Macmillan had accepted "with pleasure" an invitation to visit Italy from Mr. Amintore Fanfani, Italian Prime Minister, who is here on a three-day official visit.

The invitation was issued at the end of top-level Anglo-Italian talks covering the economic situation of Europe, disarmament and aid to underdeveloped nations.

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## Sees Progress on Test Ban

WASHINGTON. — President Eisenhower yesterday said his main objective on an unprecedented world tour beginning today will be to search for better ways of assuring peace and prove to the world America's sincerity in this search.

French-W. German  
Accord on Summit

PARIS (Reuter). — Dr. Konrad Adenauer's two-day talks with French leaders ended here last night with agreement on all essential points — the chief being the approach to the East-West summit.

Dr. Adenauer told a press conference he thought the most suitable date for the summit would be during the second half of April, and the most suitable place would be Paris.

"Chancellor Adenauer is now completely satisfied that there is no danger whatever on the French side of any weakening of the North Atlantic Alliance," a German spokesman said.

Dr. Adenauer, who was to fly back to Bonn last night, was reported to have been anxious to get President de Gaulle to modify his declared opposition to military integration within NATO.

**Debre Present**

Present at the final session of their talks were M. Michel Debre, French Prime Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, West German Foreign Minister.

A German spokesman said agreement existed equally with the British government that the summit agenda should comprise disarmament, non-interference in internal affairs of other nations, aid to underdeveloped countries, and the German question — including reunification and the position of Berlin, to be dealt with as a "package deal."

On military integration inside NATO, Dr. von Brentano told reporters: "We are anxious that Gen. de Gaulle intends to do nothing to weaken the foundation of the Atlantic alliance."

Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle also discussed the problem of establishing working relations between the Common Market Community and the position of the "Outer Seven," including Britain.

Both agreed that the U.S. and Canada should be brought into the picture.

**Other Points**

The President also made the following points:

1. His doctor had told him he was capable of carrying out his forthcoming 20,000-mile tour.
2. He was going to insist publicly that steel management and labour get together again to try to avert a resumption of the steel strike.
3. He was doing all he could to balance the budget despite the loss of government revenue resulting from the steel strike.

Mr. Nobuaki Kishi, the Japanese Prime Minister, would come to Washington, probably in January, in connection with the current negotiations for a revised security treaty between the U.S. and Japan, he announced.

**Doubts Remain**

Discussing the purpose of his tour, the President said that from all the reports he received from abroad there was a great deal of doubt again in the minds of many people, including allies and other friends, as to America's real sincerity in pursuit of peace.

The President said America's basic aspiration was to search for methods by which peace in the world could be assured with justice for everybody. He wanted to prove that the U.S. was not aggressive, that it did not seek anybody else's territory or possessions, and that it did not seek to violate any one else's rights. (UPI, Reuter)











